
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
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MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890.

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Local rains, variable winds; slight changes in temperature.
Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for St. Louis: Fair; stationary temperature.

In the local journalistic competition yesterday the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH was "out of sight."

YESTERDAY'S SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH distanced all competitors in the amount and interesting quality of its local political news.

SENATOR EDMUNDS will probably find that in the case of the Federal elections bill "go over" and "go under" mean the same thing.

If Gen. CARLOS EZETA wields his sword with the magnificent sweep which characterizes his use of the pen he is an awe-inspiring spectacular warrior.

The first full account of the Gray murder case at Frederickton, Mo., which is full of exceptional features, appeared in yesterday's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The local Democratic movement to reform primary and convention methods is spreading, but it must accomplish its purpose quickly if it is to save the party from defeat in the congressional elections.

The first striking glimpse into the attractions of the Exposition was given the public by yesterday's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The description of the great Colorado exhibit, of the contents of the Art Department and other special features was full of interest to all.

The telegraphic service of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is not shared by any other local newspaper and the news in yesterday's paper gave a striking example of its superior freshness and fullness. The special features of yesterday's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH were not equaled in bright interest and originality.

The force behind QUAY, which is pushing for the passage of the McKinley tariff bill even at the sacrifice of other Republican party measures, is revealed by the squealing of the manufacturers over a loss of expected profits through the delay of the measure. Campaign "fat" is endangered and QUAY knows how important it is to his own and his party's success.

That the Kaiser parted from the Czar on friendly terms, with a promise of a return call in the fall, embraces about all that is known about the conference which Europe expected to settle the question of peace or war. Probably the two Emperors and their Ministers know little else, because war plans are not disclosed during friendly visits. Still, anxious Europeans see signs of peace in the result.

If the friends of the force bill have a genuine belief in the goodness of the measure they should make it the issue in the congressional campaign. With a majority in the next House on the force bill issue, there could be no further question as to the favoring sentiment of the country. Without such a majority there would be no further discussion of the bill. Let the matter be bravely fought out and decided at the polls.

A FAMINE in Ireland this year, while it would bring misery to the Irish people, would probably cost the British Government the concession of home rule. Realizing this the British officials are striving earnestly to avert it, but while actual starvation may be prevented the spread of the potato blight makes it certain that there will be much suffering the coming winter. It is even possible that relief from other nations may be needed.

LONDON silver quotations are based upon bars containing 87 parts by weight of pure silver to 13 parts of alloy. An ounce of these bars contains, therefore, but 44 grains of pure silver, instead of 480, and 64 pence per ounce for bars is therefore equivalent to 68.88 pence per ounce for pure silver of the kind Mr. WINDOM took last week at \$1.95 per ounce. Counting the British sovereign at 44.85, the London price of 54 pence for bar silver was equivalent to \$1.18 for pure silver, or a cent and a half under bid.

accepted by Mr. WINDOM. When bar silver goes 5 pence or 10-15 cents higher in London, our purchase of silver on Treasury account will cease under the new law.

A QUESTION SETTLED.

The letter of the Postmaster-General to Postmaster HARLOW in another column defining the class and postal rating of copies of the POST-DISPATCH subscribed for by the merchants and business men of St. Louis for their country customers settles the question raised by certain wrong-headed and obstreperous complainants.

The completeness and accuracy of the market reports of the POST-DISPATCH and the fact that these reports are published twelve hours in advance of all competition renders the POST-DISPATCH indispensable to every country dealer shipping to St. Louis. This is so universally recognized that it is safe to say that there is not a country dealer who ships to St. Louis who does not receive the POST-DISPATCH regularly, with results which are beneficial to all parties interested.

The decision of the Post-office Department officially recognizes the regularity of this valuable department of our circulation, and confirms the title of the POST-DISPATCH as the organ of the commercial interests of St. Louis.

WHEAT AND SILVER.

By guaranteeing a home market for the entire output of our mines and locking the same up in its vaults, our Government withdraws 54,000,000 ounces of silver yearly from consumption and stops the exportation of the 25,000,000 ounces with which we have annually cheapened silver in the European markets. This has sent the price of silver up 14 cents per ounce, and right along with this rise in silver has gone a rise of 16 cents in the price of wheat. The rise in the price of wheat simply means that the Indian rupee with which England pays for her Indian wheat has been made worth 14 cents more per ounce in the rise in silver.

All the cotton, silk and other products which England buys from India and China and pays for with silver, will now be worth more in gold, and so far as those products compete with ours in European markets the increased price will benefit our growers of grain and cotton, until our silver dollar reaches par in bullion value, and can be put on the same free coinage basis as gold. The proportional increase in the value of such of our exports as wheat and cotton will more than make up for the value of the silver withdrawn from exportation, and no gold will have to be sent abroad to settle balances against us.

Such is the "bull" theory of the operation of our new silver law, and if it is well founded it means that we are approaching an era of free coinage, abundant currency and unexampled activity and productiveness in all our industries. Should the logic of events vindicate this theory, it will also charge to our anti-silver legislation the chief responsibility for the low prices of farm products and for the other industrial troubles of recent years.

MINISTER REID's paper in New York holds that the exclusion of foreign products fosters home production and thus makes the same article cheaper to home consumers. Minister REID in Paris romances against the efforts of the French Government to foster pork production in France by excluding American pork, and addresses this free trade argument to the French Minister.

Surely an abundant and cheap supply of healthful food for the laboring classes is one of the most important essentials for the happiness of a people, the growth of its productive energies in competition with the neighboring and rival countries, and the development of the national prosperity.

If Minister REID is right on the pork question, it follows "As the night the day" that Minister REID's New York Tribune is wrong on the tariff question. In this year of drouth and potato crop failure when the Canadian province of Ontario is the only spot on the continent blessed with an abundant yield, the Tribune wants Congress to raise the duty on potatoes to 25 cents per bushel.

RECIPROCITY would appeal more strongly to the sound judgment of the country if it did not involve the placing of the power of taxing or relieving from taxation, of favoring certain industries or injuring them, in the hands of the administration. The scheme of Secretary BLAINE and the amendments to the tariff bill proposed by Senator EDMUNDS leave the question of retaining or abolishing certain tariff duties to the President, as he may or may not be able to make bargains with other governments. How potentially such a privilege could be exercised for the advancement of personal or party interests may be grasped readily by all. The best wisdom is against concentrating such power in the administration. It would be an infringement of the policy of keeping the legislative and executive functions distinct. It would also be subjecting the President to too great temptation.

The most brilliant of recent discoveries in political economy is the St. Joseph Herald's proposition that farm hands in Iowa get double the wages paid

in Arkansas and Mississippi, because the former State is for a high tariff and the latter are opposed to it. As all three States are living under precisely the same tariff laws, the disparity of wages would satisfy most people that the tariff either has nothing to do with fixing the rate of wages, or has a queer way of making wages lower in two States, while making them higher in one.

WHEN EDMUNDS as well as BLAINE comes out for reciprocity as against the McKinley bill and every Republican State Convention held west of Lake Michigan indorses BLAINE and does not indorse MCKINLEY, it looks as if there would be a pretty solid wall of votes back of the Western Republican papers which are denouncing the bill as "a mishapen tariff monster."

Coffee, but No Pistols.

From the Chicago Herald.
Coffee is not generally regarded as a particularly bloodthirsty weed, but H. T. Coffee, a Chicago man temporarily in Arkansas, is a devotee of something a good deal more potent than H. G. Allen, a Little Rock banker. All this because Allen, as Coffee claims, got ahead of him in a deal by unfair means, by trifling with the truth, and then called him names in print. As a Chicago capitalist Mr. Coffee should know that no one would make money "deaf" if every one lived literally up to the moral law. In the lexicon of the railway magnate a "deal" generally means a transaction in which one case gets swindled. However, since Coffee considers his honor avenged in Allen's refusal to meet him, we may consider the country safe for a few days longer. But Coffee is mistaken in saying that Allen's refusal to fight proves that he is not a Southern gentleman; it simply proves that he is not an ass, at least, not that kind of an ass.

American Aristocracy.

From the New York World.
Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in a recent Chautauqua address on the "Aristocracy of the Dollar," placed his finger upon the worst spot in our social system—namely, its arrogant contempt of its own origin.

He reminded his audience that Pope Urban, having been a cobbler, bravely, honestly took a cobbler's tools for his coat-of-arms, while during a twelve years' residence in Newport Mr. Higginson has never seen anything on any carriage to suggest that its owner had not inherited his wealth from a long line of kings.

In all this there is forgetfulness of the most honorable fact in the descent of American men—the fact, namely, that their ancestors were plebeians or persons of what the English call "the middle class," that is to say, that they descended from honest men and women and not from the Middle Age highwaymen or the later debauchees and royal favorites who were the founders of Old World aristocratic families.

Taking the People's Fruit.

From the New York Times.
"Few persons have any idea," said the New York Tribune yesterday, "of the profit in fruit-growing on the rich lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Here are a few figures, well attested, of net returns from a Tulare County (Cal.) fruit ranch. Five years old: Apricot trees netted \$11 per acre; peaches, \$350; French nut, six years old, \$800 an acre, and raisins, \$240 an acre." The tariff bill now pending in the Senate raises the duty on pears 100 per cent, although the quantity of pears and peaches imported fell in the year 1889 almost one-half. The additional duty would have amounted to more than \$800,000 on the importations of year before last. But those who take \$800 an acre in profits must be protected against the pauper prunes of the Old World. The pending bill raises the duty on raisins by 25 per cent, in order that the producer of raisins may be increased. "Pass the bill—quickly. Delay is dangerous."

Profession and Practice.

From the New York Times.
For a patient's peace of mind with a stump speech in its belly Mr. George's amendment to the tariff bill on Wednesday takes the palm. It authorizes the President to reduce the duty on any article to 25 per cent when the makers of a like article in this country fail or refuse to pay to their workmen the whole sum received for such articles over and above the duties levied on like foreign articles in New York, less the duty. Of course the Mississippi Senator had no hope that the amendment would be adopted, or, if adopted, that it merely authorized the good Mr. Harrison to require the protected manufacturers to do what they pretend they will do and what the protective tariff sustains the tariff to enable them to do. If, as is contended, the protective duties simply offset the difference in wages, the profits from these duties ought to go to the workmen alone. But there is a big difference between profession and practice.

He Was a Severe, Not a Waiter.

From the London Truth.
The newspapers are all quoting with surprise a paragraph from a German journal pointing out the fact that a person may walk through a German State in seven hours. Before Bismarck's remodeled Germany the traveler from Frankfurt to Hamburg (about ten miles) took the traveler by five States—Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Nassau, Cassel and Hamburg.

I remember in these days finding myself seated for several days at a table d'hôte by the side of a very agreeable German. I took it into my head that he was the head waiter of some hotel on his travels. When he was leaving he told me that he had inhabited some town (I forget now its name), and invited me, if I ever came there, to look him up. "Certainly," I said; "what is the name of the hotel where you are?" "I do not live in a hotel," he replied, "I live in the palace, for I am the sovereign of the country."

He Was a Chicagoan.

From the Philadelphia Times.
A story is told of a young New Yorker who hired a whole hotel in London for the purpose of giving a dinner to another New Yorker. The guests included at least one Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and the ladies who did the dancing were hired from the music hall. The origin that followed is described as singularly disreputable and disgraceful.

There is only one remedy for this sort of thing. These men must be taught at home that they cannot disgrace their country abroad with impunity. An American who hires a London tavern to exhibit his countrymen as a lot of drunken blackguards should be made to feel that his country is disgraced by the exhibition of his guests ought to share in his disgrace.

Louisiana's Gigantic Swindle.

From the Philadelphia Record.
Of the money which the Lottery Co. resolves from its sales less than 50 per cent is distributed in prizes. According to the address the drawings are so arranged that the lottery

owners need sell only 70 per cent of their tickets, pay 10 per cent for selling them, lose all the prizes provided for in the scheme, "pay \$1,000,000 for expenses, and make \$2,000,000 per annum." It is not strange that they were willing to pay enormous sums to corrupt Legislatures and judges and to subsidize newspapers. If the feeling of shame had not been stilled by covetousness and greed, so notorious and palpable a fraud as the Louisiana Lottery would find no advocates.

Two Kinds of Looting.

From the Philadelphia Record.
What is the difference between authorizing a lottery to cheat innocents throughout the country out of 67 per cent of the cash they invest in the gamble, and authorizing favored industries to levy 47 per cent of unearned prize money on the general public? To call the one thing "legalized pillage," and the other "legalized protection," makes a difference of nomenclature, but there is no difference in principle.

Men of Mark.

JOHN BURNS, who led the great London dock strike, has gone back to work.
MR. DEWEY will lend his energies to prevent any strike on the New York Central in 1892.

SPEAKER REED would be a very good man for President of a South American Republic.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, our Minister to Germany, is said to have cultivated a fondness for "union tags."

The Democrats of Texas have nominated Hogg for Governor. Republicans up in Maine have nominated Mudd for Congress.

EX-CONGRESSMAN W. L. SCOTT sold from his farm in Northampton County last year \$5,000 worth of truck. The farm expenses were \$68,000.

JOHN BROWN, son of John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, lives quietly at Put-in-Bay, O., where he cultivates a small vineyard and fruit farm.

EDWARD EGLESTON has just finished another story of Western life. His profits in royalties and returns from serial matter are about \$5,000 a year.

FREDERICK H. HARRMAN, the antiquarian of New York, is to make ex-President Cleveland a present of Daniel Webster's red, reel, wicker desk and dining hat.

A REUNION of the Harlan family, of which Mr. Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court is a member, will be held in Richmond, Ind., next Wednesday.

The curious and significant fact is noted that in nearly every country in Pennsylvania there is at least one Republican newspaper advocating the election of Pittman.

HON. B. J. FRANKLIN, ex-Congressman from Missouri and late United States Consul to Hankow, China, has returned to Kansas City, after an absence of nearly four years.

DR. J. SENNER, the foreign editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, has been elected President of the National Association of German-American Journalists and Authors.

JAMES ROBINSON of Phoenix, Ariz., is a millionaire, but he can neither read nor write. He is now attending night school—with a view, perhaps, of going to the United States Senate.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

FANNY DAVENPORT is said to have brought two pups home with her.

MRS. BLAVATSKY, the high priestess of theosophy, weighs 300 pounds.

The town of Kalasat, Russia, has elected a woman, Mme. Alexandra Elyak, to the office of Mayor.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WALKER proposes to have some postal cards made especially for the ladies.

FRAULIN JOHANNA MARSTRICK, a German girl of remarkable beauty, has made her debut in Lisbon as a bullfighter.

A TENNIS shoe, a bracelet, a restaurant, a carpet, a tooth powder, and polish for silver have been named after Stanley's bride.

MISS MOLLY E. SEAWELL, a recently successful novelist, who took the \$500 prize offered by the Boston periodical, is a niece of President Tyler.

FRANZ BERNHARDT evidently believes in looking sharp to travel without baggage, and has just ordered forty-eight new Saratogas from the manufacturer.

MABEL JENNINGS will be glad to learn that Mme. Dleniafof, the well-known Persian archeologist and novelist, rides her horse like a man, even in the streets of Paris.

A YOUNG Russian noble, the Baroness Loubanowski, is going to ride from St. Petersburg to Odessa, 1,500 miles, to win a bet and break the record for the fastest ride in the world.

ON the occasion of her marriage with the son of King Jaha of Abyssinia, the daughter of the King of Shoa wore the historic crown of the Queen of Shoa, which has been treasured by the Ethiopian Kings for twenty-five centuries.

FEMALE slaves are still given to the Sultan in old-time form. An exquisitely beautiful girl of 16, a Georg, who has been sent to the harem of the Sultan, is a gift of the Sultan to the Sultan's daughter, who is escorted by a troop of gigantic eunuchs.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

O. O. M.—Write to the Chief of Police of the city in which your friend is to secure his address.
STOCKHOLDERS.—Either form is correct. You can say either bids or proposals will be received in sealed envelopes.

SHARK.—In playing cushion carroms a player must strike a cushion before he strikes the ball, and the ball must be in a straight line with the cushion and afterwards strikes one of the object balls.

A Good Time for the Patient.

From the Fliegende Blaetter.
"But, doctor, you said last week that the patient would certainly die and now he is perfectly well."
"Madam, the confirmation of my prognosis is only a question of time."

The Shorter and Sweeter the Better.

From the Terre Haute Express.
You say you think long engagements are the best?
She: "Oh, I don't know. Several short ones are lots nicer to my mind."

Two Souls With But a Single Thought.

From Epoch.
"Oh, I wish I'd been a man!" cried Mrs. Blossom.
"I wish to heaven you had," retorted Mr. Blossom.

Why Borrow Trouble.

From the Somerville Journal.
You can buy a 300-acre farm with buildings on it for \$500 in New Hampshire. Offer it to your neighbor and he will take it. Some day he will wish he had never bought it.

Lovers Ought to Get It Out.

From the American Green.
Truth lies at the bottom of an ink well. This explains why the postscript contains all the facts.

MR. JOHN M. WHITE and MR. W. R. ELIZABETH have connected themselves with the advertising department of the POST-DISPATCH. The drawings are so arranged that the lottery

THE FACTIONS FIGHTING.

WARD POLITICIANS STRUGGLING TO GET IN THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The interest in to-day's Primary Election among the workers—the City Employees Retire from the Machine, and They Denote Their Successors—Political Committee Came Democratic Disput—Political Matters.

The Republican primaries in progress this afternoon are attracting much attention from the politicians, and an abundance of excitement is looked for before 7 o'clock, the time set for the closing of the polling places. As usual the hoodlum element of the party has planned to retain its hold on the machine and the result will be that the Filley-Pohman workers will remain in charge of the committee.

The anti-hoodlum party men declare that they have been given no chance whatever of making any impression on the returns. They charge that though the Pohman and Zeigler deputies are not seeking re-election, still they have appointed judges and clerks and made all other necessary arrangements to elect men who will thereby bind them to the machine made by Sheriff Pohman that his men will take no hand in the various ward contests.

In support of their view they point to the judges appointed, most of whom are old time workers in the Filley-Pohman camp. Reports from the wards this afternoon show that the Filley-Pohman machine is in the hands of the Filley-Pohman machine.

A Twentieth Ward Republican, who believes in the impression of Filleyism, said that he did not intend to vote. "We have been voting in past years, but without avail," he said, "as the machine men always get the counting."

FEELING runs so high among the candidates for central committee in some of the wards that trouble is expected before the polls close. The contests are particularly interesting in the Second, Third, Fifth, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and Twentieth wards, where there are from two to half a dozen struggling for each seat in the committee.

Notwithstanding the fact that the primary election is not held until this afternoon, the workers are all out this morning. The race, the workers claim, is between the Filley-Pohman machine and the anti-hoodlum party.

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THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

PROPERTY OWNERS PROTEST AGAINST STREET DEPARTMENT WORK.

South Broadway, Washington Avenue and Delmar Avenue Residents Oppose Changes in the Grade—The Mayor Going to Hayti—Municipal Assembly Meeting—City Hall Matters.

HERE are several protests being made in a very emphatic manner against the condition of certain streets and alleys in the city. From South St. Louis comes a protest against the condition of the grades there. The street car company in making its change of motive power commenced work on one track in the city, and the established grade of the street, which was from two to five feet below the existing surface, has been raised to the level of the street, and the street car company is now running on a level with the street.

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